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BULLETIN

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

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U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

NO. 6 OCTOBER 1935 VOL. 7

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REPLICA OF NURSERY - UPPER MICHIGAN STATE FAIR

FOREST SERVICE
CENTRAL STATES FOREST EXP. STATION
COLUMBUS, OHIO
OCT 28 1935
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FOREST SERVICE U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Uncle Sam: "Well, Paul, you did a good job stripping the country, let's see you put it back into trees."

FOREST FIRES IN THE OZARKS

Jay L. B. Taylor, Camp Supt. - Gardner.

Many Ozarkers consider the Government's determined opposition to burning the forests wholly illogical, for as far back as they can remember they have seen the hills burned over every spring. Some of these frequently devastating fires were started by turkey hunters who had observed that these birds soon gravitated to the burnt lands and who, therefore, assumed that removal of leaves, trash and other cover by fire had improved the feeding grounds; others, usually of greater extent, grew directly out of the stockman's theory that burning not only brought early grass by removing the blanket of leaves that smothered it but even increased the yield by killing the underbrush that shaded it.

But while the very nature of his existence made the pioneer a reputedly close observer, he was singularly obtuse to some of the phenomena most intimately related to and responsible for his condition in life. Journals of early explorers, as of Schoolcraft and his contemporaries, agree with Government records of surveys made in the 18th century and in 1821, '23 and the '40's, that in those days this region was one of the "big, open timber," or as some of our oldest settlers still recall, "There was no underbrush, grass was knee-high, and you could see a deer a quarter of a mile off through the big timber."

Earlier corroboration of that statement is available. The American Museum of Natural History and the Heye Foundation of the American Indian, both of New York City, Phillips Academy of Andover, Mass., students of the University of Missouri, field workers from the Missouri Museum of Natural Resources, and numberous private collectors of archaeological material have explored Ozark caverns in which aboriginal man sought shelter, dug in protected floors beneath overhanging cliffs where he temporarily halted, opened mounds and other places where he left his dead, and found deposits of deer, elk, bear and turkey bones and other skeleton game remains which in the aggregate literally reach the hundreds of tons: and they have unearthed untold numbers of textiles and fabrics which were used for sandals, baby carriers, seed containers and clothing, and which were woven of grass stems often three or four feet long.

Furthermore, after an exhaustive study of ecological factors influencing primitive habitation of this region, and as against the poorly supported theories of certain other writers, Dr. V. C. Allison in his "Stalagmitic Growths in Jacobs' Cavern" finds no conclusive evidence that prehistoric Ozarkers burned their forests.

The first white visitors to the Ozarks must have been aware of this, and our earliest permanent settlers could hardly have failed to observe it, but whereas an earlier hunting and therefore more or less nomadic people had learned how to utilize local resources to the best advantage it was now being supplanted by an agricultural and consequently more stable element which seems either to have given these matters little serious attention or even to have ignored them completely.

The latter supposition seems the more reasonable. Lands that had been appropriated for agricultural use had to be cleared of timber; settlers were few and far removed from each other; the individual had to do most of his work alone; deadening and burning facilitated clearing; if sparks from a blazing log heap or a burning snag blew into and ignited the adjoining forest the settler had other things to do than even think about suppressing a fire that was burning nothing but the commons; and besides, his nearest neighbors lived so far away that rains would probably quench the fire before it reached their holdings.

Then, not to feed on the scorched and parched acorns or other scanty forage that had escaped complete incineration, but rather to dust themselves in the loose dirt and ash beds, turkeys did seek these burnt lands; and here, unprotected by underbrush and fairly in the open, they were easily taken.

Likewise, with all cover burned away, and against the blackened ground, the first grass of the season seemed prematurely early and plentiful.

And next, with an error in judgment markedly peculiar in one so wholly dependent upon accurate observation of his surroundings, the pioneer not only stubbornly refused to profit by the experience of his predecessor, the Indian, but even established certain theories that are yet axiomatic in many of our Ozark communities. Burning improved hunting grounds, it made earlier and better range, and it helped kill off ticks and underbrush.

At any rate, with the coming of the whites came also the destruction of wild life and forests, and these theories have been made special targets of the United States Forest Service, which now gives presuppression and suppression of fire priority over all other official activities.

* * * * * * *

"Snakes" is the subject of a news item by Ferguson Oliver of Camp F-15, on the Gardner. Oliver states that a misunderstanding as to which snakes are poisonous and those which may be harmless or beneficial, has resulted in the death of a large number of non-poisonous snakes. He states that 70% of our snakes are non-poisonous and are actually beneficial in the suppression of rodents, grubs and insects.

* * * * * * *

THE DRAGON OF YESTERDAY

Stanley Hurd, Jr. Forester,
Camp F-10 Pond Ford, Mo.

What's wrong with our fire signs? But wait - is there a possibility that anything is wrong with the present day fire sign?

The thought once occurred to this writer that fire signs were not as effective as they might be. To substantiate such a thought, a superficial study of fire signs was made, for the entire country, in an effort to determine the general effectiveness of signs. Various federal and state Forestry organizations were consulted for opinions and suggestions. The survey dealt with all the integral parts involved in fire sign compositions and placement. The information received was merely the results of general observations and personal opinions, and not hard and fast rules resulting from field tests.

The sign problem is so closely related to advertising that considerable weight was given to the policies as is practiced in the field of advertising.

Due to the necessity of brevity in this article it will be impossible to cite the various steps used in reaching some of the conclusions herein presented.

The general effectiveness of signs had a range from 0% to 100%. Some organizations were of the opinion that signs were more harmful than beneficial. However, no detailed study had been made to confirm such a belief.

Probably the greatest "rub" of the present sign, centers around the pictorial devices and messages employed. PREVENT FOREST FIRES IT PAYS: a very common slogan used wherever fire protection is practiced, was firmly denounced by a Forester of no slight ability, who has been engaged in forest fire research. It was his opinion that such a slogan was directed at the unintelligent populous. He wondered why preventing forest fires pays, when it pays, how much it pays, whom it pays and especially who does the paying. Considering all of these factors, such a slogan must certainly be a trite expression.

As for illustrations used in fire signs, it seems to be a rather common practice to symbolize prevention by a prehistoric fire breathing monster. What happens when an individual views such a sight on a sign? Of course, the reaction will vary with the individual, but it seems certain that an "air of ridiculousness" enshrouds such a reminder of carefulness. A sign showing a broken match will invariably be a better response and awaken the subconscious mind than will the forester's famous fire snortin' dragon.

It was found, however, that in certain parts of the country, usually characterized by a high percentage of illiteracy, the pictorial copy has a tendency to penetrate the mind more quickly than does just

straight "reason why" copy. It was concluded that grotesque, comedy and other allied methods of capturing attention should, in practically all cases, be avoided. In regions of an illiterate population, signs using a strong emotional appeal will probably be the best method of prevention conversion. Such an appeal can be likened to the "Billy Sunday technique" of converting wayward souls.

The proper placement of signs is of major importance. In some areas, the prevention signs appear to be placed in a haphazard manner, such as throwing a rock and where the rock falls the sign was placed. To be sure, such a procedure is quite infantile and crude.

The use of a fire occurrence map offers great possibilities in the signing of a forest. By using such a map, areas of localized appeal can be determined and the message of the sign can thereby conform with this special type of forest use.

It seems as though it is high time to pull fire prevention out of the doldrums and consider the subject from a psychological standpoint. Surely the psychologist and the forester together could produce noteworthy results in their combined attempts to influence human behavior.

Fire suppression has risen from a shovel and wet sack proposition to one of highly specialized machinery. Doesn't it seem about time to pull fire prevention out of the realms of the fire breathing dragon stage?

* * * * * * *

HURON OVERHEAD PLANT

H. J. Collins, Jr. Forester - Huron

In an attempt to determine amount of production to be expected from E.C.W. Planting Crews, Supervisor Murphy of the Huron decreed that all Forest officers and facilitating personnel put in a full day of actually planting under the same conditions in which the crews work.

Accordingly, everyone from the Supervisor to Squad Leaders, the Nurseryman and Assistant Nurseryman excepted, spent six hours planting.

All reports say that enthusiasm ran high. Calls were made for "fivers", water, etc. Probably later in the day, when backs became sore and blisters arose on tender hands, these calls came from necessity rather than in fun.

A creditable performance was turned in. 950 trees were averaged with scores in the high eighties. This was accomplished in three year old furrows with some men planting who have had little experience with the Michigan Bar Method.

* * * * * * *

OUR NEW MACHINE ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

S. E. SCHOONOVER,
Regional Fiscal Agent

Last April I was very much surprised to receive a telegram from the Forester requesting me to report to Washington and serve on a committee investigating the possibilities of machine bookkeeping for the Washington Office and Regional Fiscal Control offices. We had the pleasure of seeing a demonstration by the Elliott-Fisher, the Remington, the Burroughs and the National Bookkeeping machines. These machines may be divided into two classes, (1) the Elliott-Fisher and Remington, being essentially a typewriter to which bookkeeping attachments or totalizers are added, and (2) the National and Burroughs being essentially adding machines to which a typewriter is added. In the first class, the totals are obtained by typing out the figures from the totalizers. In the second class, totals are obtained by simply pressing an electric button. Each machine, of course, has its particular advantages.

After several days study and trial, the committee decided unanimously in favor of the second class. Finally it was decided that Regions 7 and 9 would order a National machine and Region 8 a Burroughs, for experimental purposes. We also recommended the adoption of machine accounting in the Washington and field Fiscal Control offices. After a month of experimentation we were then called to Washington to determine upon the bookkeeping machine system best adapted for machine operation. After working laboriously on the problem for almost a week, representatives of the General Accounting Office joined us. They borrowed our machine set-up which was patterned after our pen system and we were soon informed that the standard General Accounting Office accounting system could be conveniently adapted to our use. After a further conference, the committee finally recommended the adoption of the General Accounting Office accounting system. The Forester's office accepted the recommendation of the committee and steps were immediately taken to inaugurate the installation of the new system in Regions 7, 8, 9 and the Shelterbelt. The new National machine ordered by Region 9 in April did not arrive until the latter part of July. However, it has arrived and it is almost par excellence in perfection. It is a marvelous machine, having six columns including two cross footers and is, in my opinion, the most rapid machine built, is perfectly visible, very easily operated and very compactly constructed. Representatives of the General Accounting Office visited Milwaukee and installed the new system and we have it now in complete operation. We also installed a complete new accounting system for Central Purchase and Regional Office. In all, we are mighty proud of our bookkeeping department. We must accustom ourselves to new terminology and the accounts under our new system but there are many additional features and additional information available over our pen system.

I am, personally, very grateful to the Forester for giving me the opportunity of serving on the committee, bringing about this

evolution in our accounting system. A representative of the General Accounting Office remarked that in his opinion we had one of the most complete and best accounting systems anywhere in the Government service at the present time. Probably before the end of this year, all Regions of the Forest Service will be similarly equipped. Any time our field employees visit Milwaukee, we extend a cordial invitation to visit the Fiscal Control office and inspect this very fine new system and new bookkeeping machine.

* * * * * * *

Region 9 extends its sincere sympathy to the Chief on the death of his mother, Mrs. Hattie J. Tinker, who died at Lansing, Michigan, on October 13.

* * * * * * *

PUBLIC RELATIONS ON NEW UNITS

W. C. Robert, Executive Assistant, Wayne P. U.

In reading the Rangers' diaries for the month of August, there was an outstanding showing of Public Relations that had been developed by one of the Rangers. When he took over the administration of his Unit he made it his business to contact the people at his official station who are the center of influence. He maintained friendly relations with these people, the county officials and those in power in the city. When it came time to take options the men who were the center of influence were used to a very great extent in getting some of the options signed.

It was noted in the Ranger's diary for the month of August that he had taken these men with him on several of his harder and larger cases. These men were used as an outside influence to help get the options signed. Rangers who do not develop this outside influence are overlooking one of the most important features of administration. This is particularly true on a new Unit.

If Public Relations are properly established and developed there is no question of their value in the administration of the work. A few influential men in any locality that can be used as an outside influence are invaluable in our work.

(Editor's note: The Ranger referred to is Roy W. Olson, in charge of Little Scioto Unit, Portsmouth.)

* * * * * * *

It is odd how much better some of us "opionators" around the "hot stove league" can handle someone else's business much better than they, but how disinterested we appear when we are told, "all right, go to it"!

I AM A FUGITIVE FROM A BRAIN GANG !

by Miss Ouri Commodities

(A Play upon Words in a Couple O' Facts)

TIME: For all good men to come to the aid of their party.

PLACE: Where Annie now lives since Annie doesn't live here anymore.

CHARACTERS: You 'N' Me.

(The play opens showing YOU seated reading. YOU is not a bit yellow, but he is blue, although a bit tan and in a brown study, in the pink of condition, wears a green uniform and is well red, glancing through a white mimeographed bulletin. He utters only the words as noted, but they are pithy and to the point. ME, on the other hand, is inclined to be garrulous and monopolizes the conversation.)

ME: (Coming into room where YOU is reading.) Do you know where I've just been? Well, my good man, I'Ve just come from the Roby Game Refuge on Paddy Creek at Evening Shade, Missouri. Yessir! I've been out among the Gobblemen at the Turkey Ranch, should anyone ride up on a bicycle and ask you. The place was started by Camp Palace on February 12, 1935, with 79 turkeys, and now, despite adverse conditions, has about 150 more than that number, only 2 of the old turkeys having gone the way of all flesh.

YOU: Ahwah, ahwah!

ME: Yes, I mean it. Just think---150 little turkeys that were just gleams in the old turkey's eyes when they arrived at the Turkey Ranch! Camp F-15 just took over this enterprise from Camp F-3 the middle part of August, but we really have great plans for it. We'll make a REAL showplace out of it subsequently, for even though the roads are as Peter Arno would say 'not only unaesthetic, but lousy' leading to the place, some 17 miles from the camp proper, everyone is enthused over its potentialities.

YOU: So-o-o-o-o!

ME: Yes, and are we getting to be a conglomeration of chislers, moochers, and members of the Gimme Gang since moving there! There are so many little things the place needs---but have them all it shall, mark my words. All the camp boasts of now is a two-room cabin with screened-in porch partly completed, a tool house made of logs, and a sleeping tent, but

remember the Forest Service mottoes: "Great oaks from little acorns grow" and "Chip by chip fells the great oak", so WATCH US GROW! When first we were given the job of handling the side-camp, we cursed the Forest Service oath, but just wait---you---or maybe your children--- will travel far to see it someday...

YOU: You cursed the Forest Service Oath? What do you mean?

ME: What? You don't know the Forest Service oath? I thought everybody knew that!

YOU: Well, what is it?

ME: I'll tell you. It's "Well, I'll be dammed," said the brook as a tree fell across it! (crosses stage) But I must be off! G'bye! See you again! (Dashes off stage---or off page, if you prefer it that-a-way.)

YOU: He must be off! Yes, I think he must be---and I think it's chronic!

(Quick Curtain)

(Preferably asbestos)

Gardner, F-15
Lynchburg, Missouri.

* * * * * * *

CUPID'S CORNER

Our returns are incomplete, but "Danny Boy" reports the following:

On the Chippewa Peter Meyer, C. S., and Paul Moeller, Asst. ECW Inspector, tripped their way to matrimony.

Regional Office - Jackson, responsible for R-9 fine mimeographing, went on a vacation last month and returned with Mrs. Gordon Jackson.

Clarence Kempter of Private Timberland Cooperation looked around in the Regional Office and found Miss Helen Evenson ready to follow him wherever he led, so he up and went to the Judge with her and said "I do".

On Saturday, October 19th, Miss Ella Jacobsen of the Central Stenographic Section, promised Burton Goodrich to "Love, Honor and Obey". The beautiful ceremony was performed at the Lake Park Lutheran Church in the presence of the immediate families and a large gathering of intimate friends.

Continued on page 21.

HISTORY OF THE CHIPPEWA NATIONAL FOREST

(FORMERLY MINNESOTA NATIONAL FOREST)

By Prof. H. H. Chapman

The Chippewa National Forest, situated on the headwaters of the Mississippi River, occupies a unique place in the history of forestry, not only in Minnesota, but in the United States. The Chippewa tribes of Indians, always friendly to the Whites, had been allowed to retain title to vast areas of forest land in northern Minnesota. By a subsequent treaty, these lands were ceded by them back to the government, on conditions which provided for the allotment of selected homesteads to individual Indians, and the sale of the timber and of the remaining lands for the benefit of the tribal funds.

The pine of the four reservations, which lay in a single body around Cass, Leech and Winnibigoshish Lakes, was of more than usual value, and constituted a rich plum for those who secure it. This pine, as well as that on the Red Lake, White Earth and other reservations, had to be estimated and offered for sale by the Indian Service.

The late Dr. Filibert Roth, Director of the Forestry Department, University of Michigan, is authority for the statement that the first officials appointed to cruise this Indian pine had little practical experience in such work and were selected largely for political reasons, and that the resulting estimates were grossly inaccurate, in one case a forty being given as heavily timbered which was entirely covered with a lake. The timber was sold by open bidding and the purchasers, with their own estimates to guide them, were quick to take advantage of such errors when the true estimate over-ran the official figure. A better class of practical cruisers was soon substituted for these politicians, and the estimates for the timber on the Mississippi reservations were pushed to completion, and the sale date set for March, 1899.

Meanwhile the logger could not wait for this consummation. Under guise of benefit to the impoverished Indians, a law was passed in Congress which permitted the logging of "dead and down" timber to salvage it and thus conserve the property and funds of the tribes. A good idea in itself, this clause was administered with scandalous corruption, being but a cloak for the denudation of large areas of prime, green timber, some of which was paid for at the lower rate of dead pine, and the rest stolen outright. One of these areas is located on Little Winnibigoshish Lake and the cruiser who measured the trespass for the government, Leroy Wheaton, is still living at Grand Rapids, Minn.

The Federal Government, in a suit against this firm, collected $85,000. in payment for timber stolen, but owing to the prominence and respectability of the parties concerned, all mention of this case was kept out of the press.

Some of these depredations were no doubt due either to incompetence or complacency on the part of Indian agents, else they could not have occurred. But one agent, a Mr. Walker, made a violent protest, and from this seed of honest effort to protect the Indian right, finally grew the Minnesota National Forest. The public attention, always sensitive to wrongs, real or hypothetical, done to the Indian, was caught by these statements. With the approach of the date of auction of the Indian pine, a great agitation sprang up to save this timber for a park, based on sentiment and backed by this suspicion of injustice to the Indian. A popular organization was formed to work for the measure and Dr. Cyrus Northrop was elected its president. This organization took no action and accomplished nothing. The backbone of the fight was the Federation of Women's Clubs of Minnesota, of which two women, Mrs. Lydia P. Williams, and Mrs. William E. Bramhall, bore the brunt. Mrs. Williams' role was that of a popular agitator, appealing strongly to sentiment. This was illustrated by a famous incident. An excursion was planned by the Propagandists for the park to visit the reservation. The press came along, also several lumbermen, whom it was said were willing to see this auction postponed until a later date, as they were not quite ready at that time to compete for the timber. On this trip, Mrs. Williams and others landed from a steamboat on Sugar Point in Leech Lake and in a fire scarred cavity at the base of a big white pine she discovered a torch concealed, such as fishermen were wont to use in illegal operations at night. At once the idea leaped to her mind, "This is the way the pine trees are burned down so they can be stolen," and overnight, the picture of the lady and the torch was spread over a continent. Although founded on an error, this was first class publicity, and if lumbermen had actually hoped that when the storm blew over they would get this pine free of restrictions, it is undoubtedly true that the widespread public interest in securing a fair deal for the Indian, which such publicity aroused, was the unlooked for element which upset their predictions.

Mrs. Bramhall, succeeding Mrs. Williams, brought to bear on the problem a trained intelligence and capacity of the highest order, earnestly seeking a practical solution whereby the legal rights of the Indians to receive the cash value of their pine and land could be harmonized with the objective of establishing a public park or forest. The opponents of the sale had succeeded in getting the Secretary of the Interior to postpone it indefinitely. Three years went by in a stalemate. But during this period the way was being prepared for the final solution. The new element was forestry as embodies in the Forest Service in the person of Gifford Pinchot. The writer of this article, through fortunate circumstances, served as the reagent which crystalized the solution. Following the advice of the late Willet M. Hayes, he had pursued forestry wherever it was to

be found, and since the fountain head was at Washington, he had spent a winter there, with Mr. Pinchot, and others, and by 1902 had worked out a theory of the Minnesota situation, involving the sale of the timber with reservation of seed trees, the preservation of the pine on the shores of the lakes to serve as the park, and the placing of supervision, of marking timber and of slash disposal in the hands of the Bureau of Forestry, under Gifford Pinchot. As Mrs. Bramhall, and through her the federation, had been brought to agree to these theories, the stage was set. But when, in the Fall of 1901, Congressman Page Morris of Duluth introduced a bill which provided for the unconditional sale and disposal of every acre of land and every stick of timber on the reservation all the proponents of the park were at once in arms. At this juncture, it seemed to the writer that if Mr. Morris would accept the reservations outlined, his bill was just as good as an opposition measure, and he proposed this to Mr. Morris in writing, outlining the plan. Morris sent for him and expressed absolute approval of the principles proposed and at his request, Senators Nelson and Clapp were seen and the other congressmen to the Minnesota delegation, including Eddy, Tawney, Stevens, and Fletcher. A conference was soon called by Mr. Morris at which delegates were present representing all interests, even the town of Cass Lake which sent A. G. Bernard and Ed Warren, who gave their approval to the plan. After a hard fight and a close call in the Senate, the bill known as the Morris Law passed Congress in 1902, setting aside about 275,000 acres of land, preserving 5 percent of the standing white and Norway pine as seed trees, and preserving all the pine on Star Island in Cass Lake, on the islands in Leech Lake and on Sugar Point, and in addition 10 sections of land which were selected to surround Pike Bay in Cass Lake and extend northward to include the grove of timber known as Norway Beach.

(Continued in next issue)

* * * * * *

To: THE GRAND EXALTED KYLOCYCLE --
- FOREST SERVICE -

WE - the hard-woikin', honest and God-fearing members of the personnel of the office wherein the De-partment of Agriculture "carries on", - in all seriousness (bein' as how we all belong to that great order - "The Brothers and Sisters of the Dial") do hereby and herewith protest, rebel, object and otherwise revolt against the unjust treatment accorded us by the withholding of salary checks causing our creditors to withhold our credit, our shoes, stockings, (etc. and etc.) to wear out - and our stomachs to turn inside out.

Can't Nobody do Nothin' 'bout it?

MISTAKEN IDENTITY

Edward M. Howell, Principal Forest Ranger, Fremont - Clark

Mr. T. L. Benedict, Construction Foreman at Camp F-14, who has been in charge of the construction of most of the telephone lines of this unit, set up rather an enviable record in the construction of a line to one of our Lookout Towers, about five miles in length. He accomplished this by having a thorough knowledge of his work, training his men, and an unceasing insistence that the men work while they were on the job.

After completion of this line, Mr. Benedict was transferred to another camp and began work on another line with an entirely new crew. Going along his line one morning, he came upon a man sitting down, apparently for no good reason, whereupon the following conversation took place:

Benedict: "Young man, you seem to be enjoying the shade today. Are you weak, tired out or crippled?"

Young man: "No, Sir, I always take out at 10:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. during the hot weather. Will not work for any man when it is so hot. What do you think about it?"

Benedict: "Here's what I think about it. You get on this truck and enjoy a ride into camps, report to the Superintendent and explain to him why you are lying here in the shade."

Young man: "That would be the wrong direction for me, since I don't live at the camp, but live down the road here the other way. If you want to send a truck to take me home I will sure appreciate it."

It turned out that this young man was doing just a bit of "Ozark loafing" and was watching the telephone crew work. It was a little embarrassing to Mr. Benedict at the time, but next day he received an offer of a chicken dinner from the Grandfather of the young man for a lecture which the young fellow apparently needed very much.

* * * * * * *

OVERHEARD ON THE CLARK

First Employee: "What is the big idea of the printed instructions on the flap of the pay check envelope coming from Madison, Wisconsin?"

Second Employee: "Oh, nothing at all. The Paymaster figures that in all probability you starve to death by the time the delayed check reaches your address and is making doubly sure of getting the check back!"

RAMBLING with the R.O.

Fillmore.Sask, Sep 30 1935

Forest Supervisor, Des Moines, Iowa.,

Dear.Sir:- Reply to your letters especly Sep 19 as i have to find time to answer eany carespondance so ther fore i neclect all my corspondance.
in regard to the purches of this track land that your be writig abouight as the price very low & i not shure that i bee interes at the price you ofering $ 10.50 per acer.

i were going to sujest we jest let the matter stand or you mite say table it to later on & in the mean while if at eany time you could do quite bit better in purches price why you let me now & it may be i let you now in a latter date.,

hoping that it is will O K with you.

Your.Truly.,

* * * * * * *

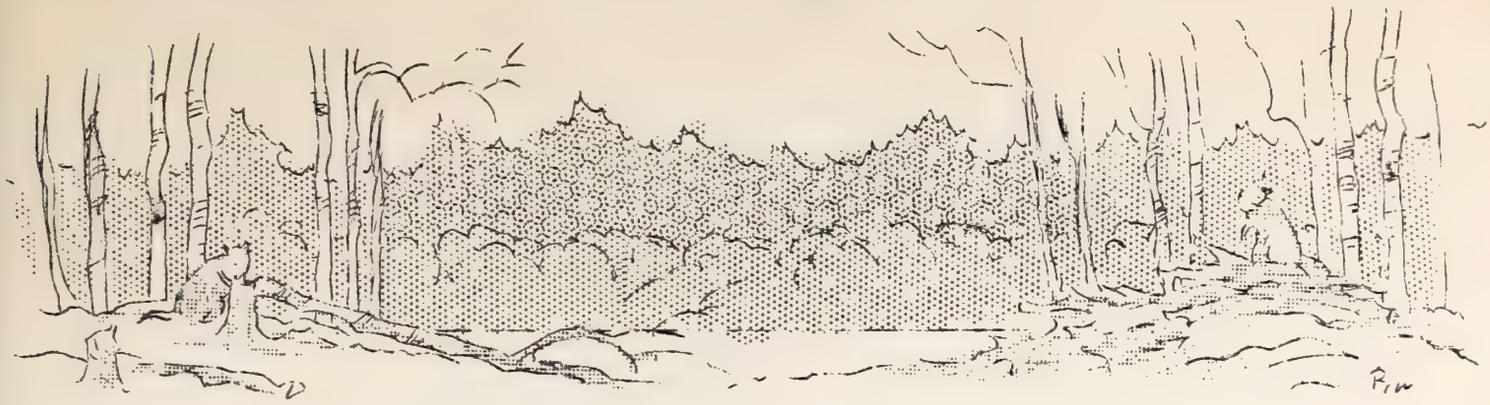
S U P P O S E

If all that we say
In a single day
With never a word left out,
Were printed each night
In clear black and white-
'Twould prove queer reading - no doubt.
And then just suppose
Ere one's eyes could close
He must read the day's record thru-
Then wouldn't one sigh, and wouldn't he try
A great deal less talking to do?
And I more than half think
That many a kink
Would be straightened in life's tangled thread,
If one-half that we say
In a single day
Were left absolutely unsaid.

-Author Unknown-
Federal Employees Insurance News.
Submitted by Joe Donery, R-O.

* * * * * * *

The Regional Office Bowling League opened up its first session on Tuesday, October 1, with the usual punishment to long unused muscles. On October 8 elections found P. . Berger railroaded into the President's office, with underlings Hy Goldberg and Len Odee Secretary and Treasurer, respectively.



TRAPPING ON THE NATIONAL FORESTS OF WISCONSIN

By A. V. S. Pulling, Technician - Chequamegon

There seems to be some confusion in the minds of the public as to what the laws are relative to fur-bearing animals within the National Forest boundaries of Wisconsin. Since February 2, 1934, the State Conservation Commission has prohibited all trapping, and all hunting of predatory and/or fur-bearing animals within these boundaries.

There is nothing in the regulations, as interpreted by local wardens, relative to the prohibition of fishing, or the prohibition of hunting other birds and animals on which there is an open season. Rumors to the contrary, Forest Service field officers have not heard that the Forest Service contemplated making an effort to close the National Forests to all hunting. The ideals are rather the reverse -- to develop the wild life so that more head of game and fish may be taken without depleting the supply.

The laws are further interpreted to mean that the rules of February 2, 1934, apply to all lands within the National Forest boundaries. The owner of private land within the boundary may not legally trap or hunt fur bearers or predators on his own land. If predatory animals are doing damage, he may appeal to the State Conservation Wardens, or the Federal Forest Service authorities, and ask their help. State and Federal employees are empowered, if authorized by their superiors, to kill predatory mammals that are definitely proven to be doing damage to more desirable inhabitants within the National Forest boundary. They are not empowered to kill the non-predatory fur mammals -- beaver and muskrat -- under any conditions, as we interpret the law. These animals may be live-trapped and taken to other locations when they are proven to be injurious.

Predatory mammals, as we understand them, are largely members of the cat, dog and weasel families. We have one rather rare but well known member of the bear family, and a rarer member of the raccoon family. The cats include the bay lynx or bob cat, and the very rare Canadian Lynx. The dogs include the timber wolves, brush wolves and foxes. The weasels include two or three species of common weasel, the mink, otter, badger, marten or sable, fisher and skunk. Several of these animals are very scarce while the fisher and marten are nearly all gone, if not absolutely exterminated by

trappers. The non-predatory fur animals, as have already been mentioned, are the muskrat and beaver. Some of the squirrels and moles are occasionally made into fur, but they are not important, and are not interpreted as being considered in this connection. Of course, the flying squirrel is now protected at all times.

The most serious of our predators are domestic cats and domestic dogs who have developed the killer instinct and are permitted to run at large. It is our interpretation that it is the duty of public employees to kill such domestic predators who are actually found to be chasing game, and that it is the privilege of any citizen with a hunting license to kill such animals. If the charge is proven, such animals can be declared a nuisance, and killed by the State Wardens, through the regular process of law.

Field officers of the Forest Service are often asked the reasons why these laws were passed. No reasons have been given to us but some shrewd assumptions are possible. The rabbit situation is believed to have been the primary reason for making the law. The writer has had extensive travel in all the Eastern and Middle Western States in which the snow shoe rabbit is common, with the single exception of Minnesota. He has had equally extensive experience in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. In none of these five other states and three provinces has the "high" of the rabbit cycle been so high as it was in Wisconsin in 1933--and it is still rather high--and in none of these eight other political divisions has the number of predatory animals been so low. There may not be any connection between the high rabbit population and the low numbers of predators, but such a connection seems to be logical.

When one considers the almost unbelievable damage that rabbits have done and are still doing to Forest Service plantations, and there have been more than 2,000 rabbits killed per square mile in some plantation areas in one winter, and almost as many the second winter, that is a rabbit situation that cannot be laughed off. All National Forests are first of all concerned with the prevention and suppression of fire. Until the forest is bought up as fully as is planned, the acquisition of land comes next in priority to fire. Planting lands that need planting comes a good third. To public servant foresters, the CCC labor for planting has not only reached the millenium--it has gone far beyond any millenium that any American Forester could envision. It brought in an opportunity for a European type of intensive forestry almost over night. It is nothing new to the world. It is new to this continent.

These planting operations, with this post-millenium labor supply, have been almost nullified in many places by the lowly rabbit. Conquering them is like invading China--an invading army takes over a Province, and in one generation the invaders have all turned into Chinese! Rabbits thrive on killing. You may exterminate them in a certain area, and as many as you exterminated will come back in. A farmer gets fighting mad when crows pull out his corn. A Forester is neither less nor more when rabbits nip off his trees. Anything that

kills rabbits is the Forester's pal, and if this same rabbit killer occasionally gets something else, we are not as badly worried as we would be when the rabbits are in the "low" of the cycle.

In addition to the hope that predators will help solve the rabbit problem, it is our guess that this law was put into effect as a possible means of bringing back the revenue from fur. Beaver and muskrats, being rather fast breeding rodents, will come back rapidly if they are protected and the food supply is good. Beaver must be kept in their place, but few will deny that, where water and food conditions are suitable, they are the best paying commercial Forest product there is. Beaver are also very useful in producing natural forest fire barriers, and in holding the spring water supply. They have the privilege of building dams without authority of the Public Service Commission, and they work on these dams without any salary except cheap poplar stumpage, and without supervision from graduate engineers. Last but not least, the public and the tourists are interested in beaver. If unmolested, they will swim within six feet of a canoe, and will work in the camper's front yard. The romance of the early fur trade was tied up with the beaver. Some of the countries' greatest fortunes were built from beaver skins. We can raise just as many beaver in the National Forest lands of Wisconsin as could ever be raised, and there seems no reason why we should not do it. Many people hate beaver, and give logical reasons why they injure trout, kill trees, and do other uneconomic things. But we still note that an excellent forest and excellent trout fishing developed in the days of yore while beaver still abounded. There is no denying that beaver are ruinous to trout in some streams. There is also no denying that our old growth forests are gone, but our trout fishing has slipped rapidly, and that our beaver are not very plentiful. The writer has had some excellent trout fishing in Canada. It is still there. Not only are there more trout than in Wisconsin, but there is a tremendous acreage of virgin timber in the same locality and a lot of beaver.

Going back to the predators, the brush wolf or coyote has come into Northern Wisconsin in the last half century. He could have stayed away and no one would have wept for him. All other predatory fur mammals have vastly decreased, with the possible exception that the raccoon is spreading slowly with agriculture, and probably the skunk has increased with the added clearing of land. We do not want anything exterminated and we do want as close to a natural balance as we can get it without otherwise upsetting things. Fur is a legitimate product, as hunting is a legitimate sport. There is no reason why a fur supply should not be built up, along with a timber crop, a game crop, watershed protection and the maximum of recreational uses.

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One of the visitors from South Africa at the Wisconsin State Fair, wanted to know how the towers were heated in the winter! - -

THE MANISTEE NATIONAL FOREST FESTIVAL

C. F. Hardin - Manistee

A unique opportunity for Public Relations work has arisen at Manistee Michigan.

It is quite common for cities in this section to bring themselves to the attention of the public through a festival featuring distinctive agricultural crops, tourist attractions, or the history of the community.

Manistee, Michigan, heretofore lacking in a valid excuse for having a festival, has seized upon its geographical location in the Manistee National Forest as an opportunity to have a Forest Festival. The idea was born following a "Show Me" tour of the Forest held on Sunday, July 7th in conjunction with the Fourth of July Homecoming Activities. A sixty-one mile tour of the Forest was arranged with the itinerary including a ground preparation demonstration with tractor and plow; a picnic lunch at the Manistee River C.C.C. Camp; a visit to the Chittenden Nursery, now being recognized as the largest in the world; an inspection of plantations; and road building demonstration. A hundred and forty-five cars were in the parade of touring cars at its peak, representing some 400 people. The idea of the tour was so successful and so enthusiastically received that plans were formulated for repeating the tour next year. From this it was but a step to the enlargement of the idea to festival proportions.

A group of citizens vitally interested in the welfare of Manistee has formed a corporation, made up of delegates from civic organizations, for the purpose of producing the Forest Festival. Committees necessary for raising of funds, program planning, financial operations, etc., have been formed and are functioning with the enthusiastic backing of the townspeople. Tentative plans call for a three day celebration with parades, contests, entertainment, forest tours, coronation of the beauty queen, and many other activities which will go toward adding to the zest of this unique festival which will place the Manistee National Forest more firmly in the minds of the people of Michigan and surrounding states.

This occasion will give to the Forest Service a remarkable opportunity for demonstrating to the public - through organized tours, displays and public addresses - the character, variety, and magnitude of the work; and for enlisting greater public goodwill to back the program.

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The September issue of the Nicolet Forum is a recreational issue and is of considerable interest. Four Forest Units are publishing forest magazines which appear every two or three months. The Chippewa, Nicolet, Chequamegon and the Upper Michigan, have turned out several attractive issues.

THE FOREST SERVICE GIRLS' CLUB

The feminine contingent of the Regional Office at Milwaukee, in March, 1933, outnumbered the Dionne quintuplets by a mere one. Then President Roosevelt set up housekeeping in the White House and for his first dish served us with the CCCs. Immediately the new faces started appearing around the Forest office, small girls, large girls, thin girls, girls not so thin, blondes, brunettes, red heads, and in fact, so many of them that we didn't know a feminine forester when we met her in the hall. The walls of the office in the Federal Building began to bulge so much that some of us had to move out - some to the Pioneer Building, some to the McGeoch Building, a few went back to our old quarters in the Appraisers' Building, and a few of us simply stayed put in our original places. One day, one of our fairest decided to leave us, so we decided to have a good-bye-get-together-get-acquainted luncheon for her, at which everyone had such a good time that it was decided that we should repeat the performance every now and then. From this seedling grew the present sturdy Forest Service Girls' Club, consisting of 66 members, devoted to the promotion of good fellowship, social service work, and the cause of conservation of natural resources.

Every feminine member of the Forest Service in Milwaukee is eligible to belong (including the Agricultural Engineers and the Blister Rusters); the dues are $1.00 per year; and the meetings are held monthly. Meetings are social ones with a short business meeting, and usually consist of dinner, followed by some form of entertainment. Each monthly meeting is arranged by a different committee, made up of six members from different Branches, and during the course of a year, each member of the club has an active part in at least one meeting.

The affairs of the club are managed by its able President, Louise Weber, of the Branch of Fiscal Control; Vice-Presidents, Margaret Balay of Personnel, and Kathryn Goodwin of E.C.W.; Secretary, Armella Friedl of Central Purchase; Elizabeth Strandness, Fiscal Control, who presides over the exchequer; and Ruth Waters, Committee Chairman. The girls have a wide variety of interests - cards, dancing, singing, golf, horse back riding, tennis, hiking, bowling, reading, etc. Each activity has as captain, a girl outstanding in one of these activities and through her enthusiasm and leadership, the girls find companions to enjoy their hobbies with them. It is great fun and we are all getting lots of good out of it.

Six months have gone by since we organized, during which time we have had two lovely bridge dinners; one afternoon of sports at a country club, followed by dinner; a peppy picnic - still being discussed even though winter is in the air; an inspection of a local CCC camp, with dinner in the mess hall and come clever entertainment (mostly by some of our talented new members) in the CCC Recreation hall. In between these meetings, we put on a style show and bridge party - our first public affair - which netted us close to $150.00.

And just to prove that we aren't completely frivolous and do have some serious moments outside of official hours, we have a program lined up to do some social work. Our $150.00 is going to be spent in helping ease the bumps for some poor families this winter; we are also going to collect magazines and distribute them to the hospitals and charitable institutions for those who cannot buy such luxuries; we are also planning to cooperate with the W.P.A. in helping furnish magazines for their scrapbook project designed to put women to work; then - just to prove that we are forestry-minded, we plan to raise funds for a Memorial Forest, as a living monument to the Forest Service Girls' Club.

To all feminine foresters on the Forests, or in other Regions, who may come our way, we extend a hearty invitation to come in, get acquainted, and join us in one of our monthly meetings. The date - well, the first Monday night of any month.

- Just an Enthusiastic Member -

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BALING STAKES

W. A. Hopson, Supt., Huron F-22.

About fifty or more years ago a large sawmill located on the south side of Pettibone Lake in Lilley township, sawed millions of feet of white pine logs into lumber. It was the height of the harvest of the excellent stand of white pine that grew in the northern part of Newaygo County. The lumber found its way into the cities and farms. Slabs from the mill were resawed into lath and pickets. Even this conversion of the slabs into useful products did not utilize all the waste. Carloads of slabs were shipped to the larger cities for fuel and when the yards became clogged in the winter the surplus slabs and edgings was run out on the ice of the lake at the edge of the boom logs. In the spring when the ice melted, the edgings and slabs floated in the lake and eventually became water-logged and sank.

Water is a great preservative of wood when it is submerged and it was discovered this summer that this material under water was practically as good as when it was first submerged.

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An article entitled "Damage Caused by Annual Burning of Forest Lands in the Pond Fork Unit" was received from an unknown author.

SQUATTERS IN THE OZARKS

Norbert L. Noecker, Technician, Gardner F-3

On an area of seventy-two square miles in Missouri Ozarks, twenty-six per cent of the families were designated as squatters. This is about an average figure for the whole Ozark region. These homes are usually located in inaccessible places and are not visible from the highways.

The life of the squatter is very primitive. Often the only signs of habitation are the dogs, chickens or children about the place. Families are often large and they are unable to obtain even the bare necessities of life. Window curtains, shades, screens and even window panes are often absent. Beds may be without mattresses, floors without rugs, in fact, there may be no floor at all except the bare ground. Quarters are usually very cramped; oftentimes large families live in a small one-room cabin.

Incomes are so small that very little is purchased from the stores. Coffee and flour make up the staff of life. Sugar is considered a luxury. Milk in most cases is lacking, since the family cannot afford to own a cow. Men, women and children usually show signs of rickets and anemia.

Most of the people have no means of support except from the ties or stave bolts which they can cut on other's property. As the speculator land is acquired by the Government, this source of income is gradually disappearing.

The solution of the problem lies in the rehabilitation program which is being planned.

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(Continued from page 8.)

Well, well, well!! "Personnel"ity Berger has filed an application and been accepted as first mate on the Good Ship Matrimony. Miss Margaret Kraemer, the "Li'l Skipper" apparently was favorably impressed by the interview, and decided his sea-faring qualifications were top-notch. The entire R. O. staff joins in hearty congratulations!

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W. B. Piper of the Huron, reports that the CCC crew from the Silver Creek Camp took time off from fighting a small fire, to locate Mr. John Griffith, 78 years old, who was lost in the woods.

COOPERATION WITH "OLD TIMERS"

By

F. M. Oliver, Jr. Forester, Gardner, F-15

Here in Southern Missouri, on the Gasconade Purchase Unit, there is an average population of four families per square mile. Six generations ago, the forefathers of this genuine old Yankee Stock broke soil and settled the country. It is not to be doubted that the lives of these people have become firmly embedded in the soil, and that their thoughts and experiences have become as nearly a part of the growth on the Unit as the forest stand itself.

Naturally, as isolated as these settlers have through necessity been, they have failed to become progressive in the scientific sense, but there are a few basic principles, however, and concepts, too, that must remain free from hardening of the arteries of the mind. The vegetative growth, the soil and the topography -- all have become part of them and while they may not be able to determine the most efficient system of management, they can render accurate information concerning the environment so intimate to them. They are practical men. The theoretical and practical must blend to produce harmonious and progressive action. These "Old Settlers", therefore, can be, and are, a most effective aid in helping us to arrive at the proper method of forest land use and management as well as to give us authentic "first hand" facts and figures on seed years, the extent of decay in timber, rodent migration, insect invasion, et cetera. Many a point of historical interest can be revealed - information indispensable to the complete development of a region.

The ways and means of obtaining the confidence and friendship (and thereby the desired information) from these "Old Settlers" must be undertaken in a more or less subtle manner. Offer a chew of tobacco, take one yourself, seat yourself on a nearby log, omit circumlocution, and learn to excel in the art of slow approach. It will be necessary to eliminate the time factor to obtain the desired result, for the "Old Timers" like to talk. Yet, you won't mind, but instead, will find it a thoroughly enjoyable experience and will be surprised to discover the interesting world lying unseen behind a barrier of differences and standards that environment has constructed about us.

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A Note from a Prospective Gardner Land Seller:

We're not ready to give the land away yet, but when we do, we give it to you, you spoke first.

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PRE-RELEASE

A Method of Cultural Treatment for Plantable Areas

E. R. Crook - Chief Foreman C&M F-1
J. G. Price - Jr. Forester, F-1, Huron.

On the Huron National Forest there are many acres of logged and burned over sand plains carrying little or no commercial stand. The cover, where present, being largely low bushy scrub oak with an occasional apple-type jack pine or a small group of well formed but overmature and badly fire scarred jacks. These areas, not restocking naturally, present a serious problem in forest management. While funds and labor are available, methods must be devised to secure satisfactory stocking on these stands.

During the past two years more than 7000 acres of successfully established plantations have been released from the overhead competition of stands very similar to the above. Using past experience as a basis, this winter the Huron will put pre-release crews in areas furrowed but not planted, where each man will follow up a furrow, easily visible except after exceptionally heavy snowfalls.

In cutting, broadleaved species will be favored because of their soil building and moisture conserving qualities. The sprouting ability of oak and aspen also makes it necessary, where advisable, to trim interfering branches rather than removing entire trees. All overmature of wolf-type jack pines, a large percentage of which are incipient spruce budworm brood trees capable of doing material damage to planted trees, will be cut and sold as pulpwood, the proceeds helping to defray pre-release expenses. These operations will open up the stand sufficiently to insure the proper amount of sunlight and freedom of whipping of leaders, but not to such an extent as to dry out the forest floor, or cause danger of windthrow or snow breakage. Fire hazard reduction will be carried on simultaneously with pre-release, resulting in a fireproofed area having great potentialities as a future wood producing center for this part of Michigan which formerly supported such a wonderful stand of timber.

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Flatt Mo
Aug 9 35

Mr. R. S. Yelton

Dear Sir am writing in regard to sum timber cutting that has been going on. Was down aroung the Duncan place last tuesday and seen some sign if you are intrested I will be glad to help all I can if you are not intrested let me know.

M C O'dell

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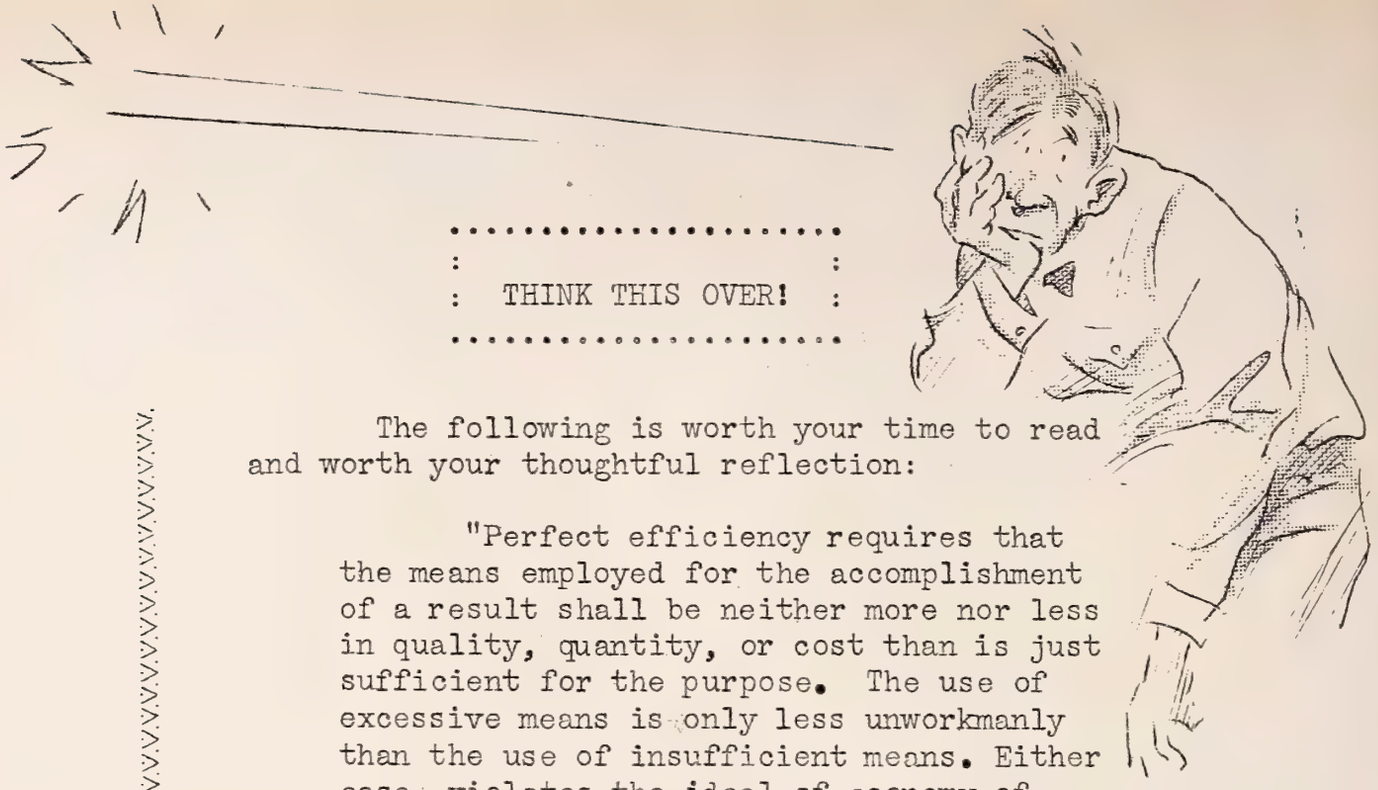

THINK THIS OVER!

The following is worth your time to read and worth your thoughtful reflection:

> "Perfect efficiency requires that the means employed for the accomplishment of a result shall be neither more nor less in quality, quantity, or cost than is just sufficient for the purpose. The use of excessive means is only less unworkmanly than the use of insufficient means. Either case violates the ideal of economy of means."
>
> - E. W. K. -

(Taken from "Northern Region News" of October 7, 1935, Missoula, Montana.)

R. H. Rutledge, Regional Forester R-4, Visits Region 9.

Mr. Rutledge spent several days at Milwaukee and took a trip onto one of the Region 9 Forests - the Nicolet. While this trip was short, it was sufficient to bring home forcibly the bad effects of indifferent practices on timber lands and the passivity of the public to these questions. Apparently the lands on the Nicolet formerly carried a good stand of valuable timber species, including white and Norway pine and various hardwoods. Logging has been going on there for 75 years and it is apparent that fire has run its course many, many times over most of the area. The result is hundreds of thousands of acres of brush land covered with popple (quaking aspen) and brush and similar scrub growth. The land is also heavily covered with grass, and on former pine lands especially there is practically no pine re-growth. The Service is faced with an immense planting program which presents difficulties when the cover of brush and grass is considered. It is going to take many, many years to restore these lands to any semblance of productivity. Fire danger is apparently extremely acute when the vast amount of grass and undergrowth reaches an inflammable stage.

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Camp F-15 of the Gardner Forest, compares the receiving of the Quarterly Requisition with that of the "Missionary Barrel" received in some of the Asiatic countries.

THE OZARK TRAIL

by

Chalmer M. Williams, Supt., Clark F-2

Recreation is a use to which the Ozark region is adapted by nature. As Missouri is nationally known for its saddle horses it should be correspondingly well known for its bridle paths and trails. The National Forests and State Parks provide ideal situations for such trails.

The tree covered hills of the Ozarks are entwined by beautiful streams. Crystal blue water comes gushing out of great springs to rush along deep cut gorges and small hill rimmed valleys. The high ridges afford views of nestling farm houses and villages in the valleys, around which rise on all sides, wooded hills extending as far as the eye can reach.

These high ridges and winding valleys should be made accessible to the public by bridle paths and conveniently located camps. Progressive camp sites, an easy horseback ride apart, should be built into a system of trails, extending throughout the forest from its northern to its southern boundaries. In time these trails would become a part of a great system extending from St. Louis to Hot Springs, Arkansas. Trips could be arranged with the patron having the privilege of joining or leaving the company at any camp. Side trips should be made to points of outstanding interest and should include the thrill of fording a deep stream on horseback or setting astride a horse on a mountain top. The system should make needed contacts with highways and villages, but as far as possible they should be separated from the truck trails and highways.

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SCRIVENERS ATTENTION!

Reduce R-9 Bulletin articles! - to 1 or 1½ pages.

Check your article: "Did the dog bite the man?"

Call a Title Attorney to adorn your scrivener's masterpiece for a portal sign.

Please - I know it makes tough reading, but - see R-9 Bulletin fodder in the Fire issue of the Bulletin which appeared some time ago.

And remember that ye Editor is getting innumerable articles which cannot be used because they have no news value whatsoever. Some are given by-line in the Bulletin, but most of them have to be consigned to the waste paper basket.

TAGGING THE SECTION CORNER

R. W. Horstman, Jr. Forester - - Ottawa

There are those of us on the Ottawa who appreciate the "40", the section and the township.

Since being employed on this forest and especially on Forest Inventory work, I have tried many times to visualize the amount of time and work it would mean to carry on such a project in my native New York State, especially in the Adirondack Mts., where the only accurately located points are on the man travelled roads, these points having been surveyed and mapped by the U. S. Geological Survey. I can distinctly recall having to use compass and chain, on more than one occasion, for a distance of ten miles at least, to locate one small experimental plot in the forest. Such a condition is certainly a handicap and it has set back the practical application of forestry a good many years on most of the forest areas in those sections of the country which were not divided into townships, sections, and forties.

It can be said without a doubt that the later method of surveying lands has made the middle west and west a veritable paradise for the practical minded forester, just because of the simple reason that possible forestry work can so easily and promptly be located.

I can say in all probability that I and my fellow foresters from New York State, especially those employed on Forest Inventory, are and will be the greatest users of Form 458, commonly called the "Yellow Tag".

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INTERESTING ITEMS

Found in diaries of camp foremen:

"Left camp on adverse possession". (Does anyone know whether this is an animal or vehicle?)

"Ran 240 acres". (Maybe they were run into Sec. 37 before he caught them?)

One fine day with the thermometer at about 98° we received a letter asking for a requisition for our winter's supply of anti-freeze, by return mail. There must have been a snowstorm in Milwaukee.

District Ranger - Gardner.

: ROAD CONSTRUCTION :

James H. Carder - - Clark, F-2

Picturing road construction vividly and interestingly with a pen is difficult; even more difficult than actually interesting a person in the drab, dusty, noisy scenes associated with it. The seeming guideless wandering of a roaring bulldozer, an A-C clacking about with its tumble-bug tender, the thump of a pick biting into rocky ground, followed by the scrape of the shovel, the periodical thunder of blasts, the steady, scraping progress of the grader all combined, create a discordant, racking sound; which, with the dust, serves to turn a curious person from the scene. Notwithstanding, the difficulty in acquiring a bystander's interest and delight in road construction, letters are written upon this vital, though outwardly dull, phase of engineering.

Weather conditions up to the middle of July this year prevented accomplishment of much work; however, since that time conditions during a dry spell have allowed us to move forward at the rate of one-half mile a day in completed road.

Progress this year has been handicapped by two factors; (1) the weather mentioned above, and (2) the establishment of new camps within the unit has created a greater need for equipment. This camp being the veteran camp and completely equipped, has constantly been the victim of "grandma-ing" authorized by headquarters and perpetrated by the ambitious new camp superintendents.

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Note by Ranger: This letter was written in response to a request for an article on road building. His road building accomplishments are as much of an epic as his telling about them. Such vital interest guarantees the success of our emergency programs.

- Edward M. Howell, Forest Ranger, Clark -

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OLD NUMBER "9"

Section 11 Camp, located on the site of the old Thunder Lake Lumber Company Camp No. 13, is unique in that it has the longest narrow gauge railway in the world running through it. It is still in use, and once a day Number "9", a still serviceable locomotive that reeks of antiquity and is a relic of the days when the Nicolet was still a Virgin forest of pines, comes puffing down the line with its load of hemlock, maple, birch, or pine. Its load of about 25 russel cars of timber, testify that there still is merchantable timber in this forest.

W. B. Orr, Camp Supt., Nicolet.

SPIRIT OF FORESTRY

C. F. Hardin, Technical Foreman, Manistee F-16

While reforestation in this Region has been a development of the last decade, it is interesting to note that even in the heydey of the Pine Logging, some gifted and far seeing people were concerned about the future of our forests.

In 1899 in a special anniversary number of the Manistee Daily News, Mr. J. J. Hubbell wrote an article entitled--Re-forestation. He states "that he is gratified to notice the increased interests being shown in the forest growth of Michigan." To him this was very encouraging, realizing that the amount of work being done along this line was limited and the tendency of most people to look upon the subject as so slow that it was hardly worth while considering.

Going further Mr. Hubbell states, "A friend of mine, who was an editor, took for his motto, 'Devoted to the interest of the people now on earth', which motto would hardly answer for the subject of forestry, provided your idea of forestry is to produce a second growth of timber that will compare in age, size and value with the magnificent growth that is rapidly being lumbered in the State of Michigan; and provided that your idea is to produce another such growth of timber for the same purpose; that is, to continue to feed our voracious saw mills. In such a case, life would be too short and the results not worth our while. But I understand we wish to encourage forest growth because forests serve as a wind-break and shelter from the storms. They shade the ground and preserve the rainfall and our water supply. They prevent the leaf mound and humus from drying up and blowing away, and by their foliage, add to the fertility of the soil from year to year. They also purify the atmosphere and add beauty to the landscape and as a last result, though not the most important one, will furnish fuel and building material for the people who inhabit Michigan in the future. For these reasons I think we need to commence the work at once, and if I shall live long enough to see our waste lands covered with a thrifty growth of young trees though they be no higher than my head, I shall feel satisfied with the progress of the work and the prospective results, for it is said, "A good work well begun is half done."

In the hope of adding to the information on the subject of reforestation Mr. Hubbell conducted a study of second growth timber. Examining two one acre plots of second growth, one of pine and one of hardwoods, he tallied the number of trees by species, appearing on the areas and their diameters. In each case the original growth on the areas was described, the date and method of logging given along with the kind and grade of soil, and whether or not the area had been subjected to burning by fire. In addition 10 specimen trees of different species from these and other locations, were cut and measured for height, age, and diameter at the stump. Information as to the type of the original stand, time of logging, type of soil,

and fire conditions were gathered. In one case mention is made of a tornado passing over Manistee county some 60 years before, causing extensive windfall damage, the areas now being covered with thrifty second growth timber.

Making clear that while his specimens did not indicate that growth was faster in Northern Michigan than in any other part of the State, they did demonstrate that with reasonable care and protection the northern wilds need not lay waste and barren any great number of years, summarizing this need and care as follows:

1. Place the lands in the hands of State as timber reserve land.

2. Use every precaution to guard against forest fires.

3. Assist nature to a proper seeding of the lands.

4. Strict laws regarding the future cutting of second growth timber from these lands.

The first point was to be accomplished through the retaining of all lands forfeited to the State for non-payment of taxes. The second, though of greatest importance, was becoming less serious due to the cleaner cutting of lumbermen and precautionary measures being taken by them to prevent fires. His discussion of the third point indicates a knowledge of the rudiments of silviculture: the same chopping area, one area was well-stocked with the second growth pine while the other showed but little progress in the way of second growth. "It is simply a lack of seed", he states. "Either the pines that grew there at the time the timber was cut did not produce seed that year, or the mischievous little red squirrels ate it all up, or the forest fires destroyed it. You can no more grow trees from nothing than you can grow corn or potatoes or pumpkins without seed."

In spite of the fact that he thought most of the original timber doomed for destruction, he still hoped that some might be preserved, and that laws be formulated which would regulate the cut of timber and provide for the protection and perpetuation of the forest growth.

(A table was submitted with article, which can be obtained on request from R.O. - Editor.)

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Utilization in Southern Indiana is exceedingly close. Logs with a three to four inch rim of sound white sap which in most places would be left in the woods, are hauled twenty miles to the mill. Large branches are frequently sawed into bolts for the production of small dimension pieces such as chair stock. H.B.W.

A MESSAGE TO GARCIA

(continued from last month)

Gen. Garcia is dead now, but there are other Garcias. No man who has endeavored to carry out an enterprise where many hands were needed, but has been well nigh appalled at times by the imbecility of the average man - the inability or unwillingness to concentrate on a thing and do it.

Slipshod assistance, foolish inattention, dowdy indifference and half hearted work seem the rule; and no man succeeds unless by hook or crook or threat he forces or bribes other men to assist him; or, mayhap, God in His goodness performs a miracle and sends him an angel of light for an assistant.

You, reader, put this matter to a test:

You are sitting now in your office - six clerks are within call. Summon any one and make this request: "Please look in the encyclopedia and make a brief memorandum for me concerning the life of Correggion." Will the clerk quietly say, "Yes, sir," and go do the task? On your life he will not. He will look at you out of a fishy eye and ask one or more of the following questions:

Who was he?
Which encyclopedia?
Where is the encyclopedia?
Was I hired for that?
You don't mean Bismarck?
What's the matter with Charlie doing it?
Is he dead?
Is there any hurry?
Sha'n't I bring you the book and let you look it up yourself?
What do you want to know for?

And I will lay you 10 to 1 that after you have answered the questions and explained how to find the information, and why you want it, the clerk will go off and get one of the other clerks to help him try to find Garcia - and then come back and tell you there is no such man. Of course I may lose my bet but according to the law of average I will not.

Now, if you are wise, you will not bother to explain to your "assistant" that Correggio is indexed under the C's, not in the K's, but you will smile very sweetly and say, "Never mind,"and go look it up yourself. And this incapacity for independent action, this moral stupidity, this infirmity of the will, this unwillingness to cheerfully catch

hold and lift - these are the things that put sure Socialism so far into the future. If men will not act for themselves, what will they do when the benefit of their effort is for all?

A first mate with knotted club seems necessary; and the dread of getting "the bounce" Saturday night holds many a worker to his place. Advertise for a stenographer, and nine out of 10 who apply can neither spell nor punctuate - and do not think it necessary to.

Can such a one write a letter to Garcia?

"You see that bookkeeper," said the foreman to me in a large factory.

"Yes; what about him?"

"Well, he's a fine accountant, but if I'd send him up town on an errand, he might accomplish the errand all right, and on the other hand, might stop at four saloons on the way, and when he got to Main st. would forget what he had been sent for."

Can such a man be entrusted to carry a message to Garcia?

(Continued in next page.)

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"ADVICE TO FURRINERS"

By John Dennison, Jr. Foreman F-2
Fremont Ranger District, Clark P. U., Missouri

When you are sitting in the old corner store swapping yarns and the tall lanky mountaineer after telling a whopper, gets up with the remark, "Well, I guess I'll go home", don't show your ignorance by looking surprised, but just appear to understand that he means "I guess I'll go home".

When you are told "I'm proud to make your acquaintance" or "I'm proud you told me", you can depend upon it that he means that he is glad to meet you, or glad you told him.

When a local resident tells you his neighbor put out a fire don't say "That's fine!" but get the location and get going, because he means his neighbor set the fire.

"This evening" doesn't mean after dark, but means any time from noon on. When a brown-eyed lass tells you "I don't care to go with you", don't get down in the mouth; she means that suits her fine!

Under any conditions do not so much as intimate that you think any of the expressions are odd, but do your best to find out what they mean; don't expect to be considered a resident very quickly. I know a man who came to the Ozarks eighteen years ago and they still call him a "furriner".

We have recently been hearing much maudlin sympathy expressed for the "downtrodden denizens of the sweatshop" and the "homeless wanderer searching for honest employment," and with it all often go many hard words for the men in power.

Nothing is said about the employer who grows old before his time in a vain attempt to get frowsy ne'er do wells to do intelligent work; and his long, patient striving after "help" that does nothing but loaf when his back is turned. In every store and factory there is a constant weeding out process going on. The employer is constantly sending away "help" that have shown their incapacity to further the interests of the business, and others are being taken on. No matter how good times are, this sorting continues: Only, if times are hard and work is scarce, the sorting is done finer - but out and forever out the incompetent and unworthy go. It is the survival of the fittest. Self-interest prompts every employer to keep the best - those who can carry a message to Garcia.

I know one man of really brilliant parts who has not the ability to manage a business of his own, and yet who is absolutely worthless to anyone else, because he carries with him constantly the insane suspicion that his employer is oppressing, or intending to oppress, him. He cannot give orders, and he will not receive them. Should a message be given him to take to Garcia, his answer would probably be, "Take it yourself!"

Tonight this man walks the streets looking for work, the wind whistling through his threadbare coat. No one who knows him dare employ him, for he is a regular firebrand of discontent. He is impervious to reason and the only thing that can impress him is the toe of a thick soled No. 9 boot.

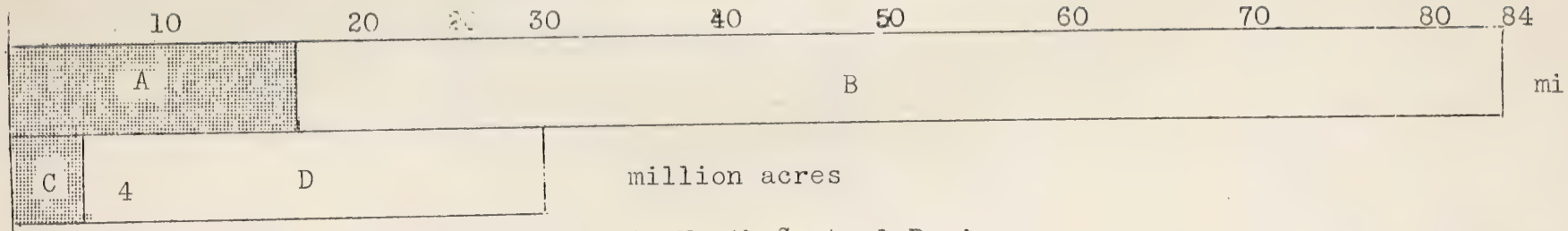
Of course I know that one so morally deformed is no less to be pitied than a physical cripple; but in our pitying let us drop a tear, too, for the men who are striving to carry on a great enterprise, whose working hours are not limited by the whistle, and whose hair is fast turning white through the struggle to hold in line dowdy indifference, slipshod imbecility and the heartless ingratitude which, but for their enterprise, would be both hungry and homeless.

Have I put the matter too strongly? Possibly I have; but when all the world has gone a-slumming I wish to speak a word of sympathy for the man who succeeds - the man who, against great odds, has directed the efforts of others, and having succeeded, finds there's nothing in it; nothing but bare board and clothes. I have carried a dinner pail and worked for day's wages and I have also been an employer of labor and I know there is something to be said on both sides. There is no excellence, per se, in poverty; rags are no recommendation; and all employers are not rapacious and high handed, any more than all poor men are virtuous. My heart goes out to the man who does his work when the "boss" is away, as well as when he is at home. And the man who, when given a letter for Garcia, quietly takes the missive, without asking any idiotic questions, and with no lurking intention of chucking it into the nearest sewer, or of doing aught else but deliver it, never gets "laid off," nor has to go on a strike for higher wages. Civilization is one long, anxious search for just such individuals. Anything such a man asks shall be granted. He is wanted in every city, town and village - in every office, shop, store and factory. The world cries out for such; he is needed and needed badly - the man who can "Carry a Message to Garcia."

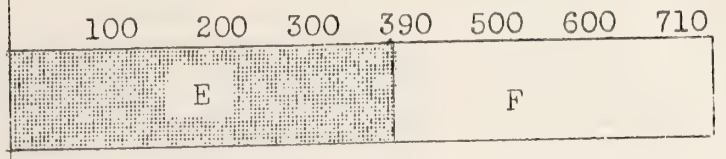
Finis

REFORESTATION IN THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION

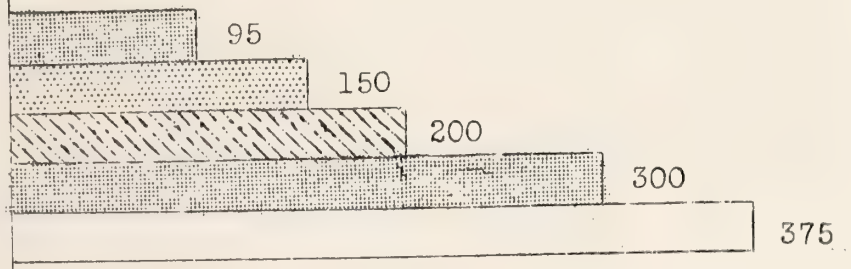
U. S. Forest Service - 1935



A + B = All Forest Lands in North Central Region
A = Net National Forest Acreage,--Purchased, or to be Purchased
C + D = Total Area in need of Reforestation in Region
C = Area to be planted by 1946 by U. S. Forest Service

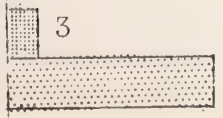


E - Total Area planted in Region by all agencies--1932.
F - " " " by C.C.C.'s in 1933, 1934, and 1935.



-Total Federal Planting in region in 1933 & 1934
- " " " " " in 1935 (completed)
- " " " " " for 1936 (proposed)
- " " " " " for 1937 (proposed)

- Annual Planting Program 1938-1946 (proposed)



Number of Federal Nurseries - 1932. Production 11,000,000 trees

~~Number of Federal Nurseries - 1938. Production 375,000,000 trees~~

SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR THE NEW HURON BASE MAP

L. D. Mooney, Asst. to Technician, Huron

The Regional Office has recently informed us of the necessity of making a new Huron Base Map. The primary reason for this is that the original tracing is so badly worn that it is extremely difficult to make prints from it making it practically impossible to make the needed additions and corrections.

This tracing has been in use for six years, the latest revision being in 1933.

The corrected base map now being made uses the following sources of information:

TIMBER SURVEY. The data gathered from this type of survey are extensive and reliable. The survey covers all Government owned land within the Forest boundary and is performed to a reasonable degree of accuracy, especially in townships where the General Land Office has recently made dependent resurveys.

From Timber Survey, therefore, we take the location of streams, roads, lakes, E.C.W. Camps, lookout towers, Ranger Stations, trout rearing ponds, telephone and power lines, etc.

ACQUISITION SURVEYS. In regard to location, this is similar to Timber Survey and supplies additional information in the same manner for optioned land.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE DEPENDENT SURVEY MAPS. This is an accurate, "closed" traverse, land survey and covers approximately 55% of the area in the Forest, giving us information on lakes, main roads, streams, dams, headqater ponds, and the AuSable River, which flows a distance of about ninety miles through land in and adjacent to the Forest boundary.

COUNTY ROAD MAPS. We have secured road maps of the various counties involved, from the Michigan State Highway Department and from the Road Commissions of the respective counties. These maps are being used for things in general where no other information is available.

LAND ECONOMIC SURVEY MAPS (MICHIGAN). The L.E.S. maps that we have on file, are used more as a check on other information that we possess and are found to be reliable and helpful in disputes. In a number of cases they are being used to "fill in" areas that lack timber, acquisition, and other surveys.

FOREST CORRECTION MAP. A map for this purpose is on file in the Supervisor's Office, upon which the additions and corrections are made when found.

The new base map, when completed, will fill a need which has been felt for some time on the Huron. An accurate, up-to-date base map is one of the prime prerequisites for intensive Forest management. As such, our new map will prove invaluable in connection with the Forest Master Plan.

TIMBER TRESPASS

Jay L. B. Taylor, Project Supt., Gardner

Timber Trespass on the Gardner Purchase Unit is believed to have been effectively halted when Supervisor Pike and Ranger Collins conferred on August 8 with about fifty local citizens, who met them at Camp F-12, seven miles southwest of Willow Springs.

Of the many local residents present on that date, approximately thirty-five had previously and voluntarily supplied signed statements admitting that within recent weeks they had converted government owned timber into ties, heading or stave bolts.

All those who admitted trespass were woodsmen who had spent their lives in or about the few "cap and ball" sawmills that worked up the remnants left by the big logging outfits that disappeared from this region a generation ago, and not one of them had had any regular employment at the time of his trespass. Not one owned a square foot of real estate, but either lived with friends or relatives or squatted on government lands. However, not one was on relief rolls and only two or three had ever been.

At this meeting the group of trespassers seemed to be in a mental turmoil for since their apprehensions stories have circulated concerning fines, Federal jails and all sorts of government reprisals.

Fortunately, however, for both the Forest Service and the visitors, Supervisor Pike soon dispelled their fears not only by his own friendliness, but by his proposal to "let bygones be bygones", if the callers would clean up the slash, commit no second offense and spread the word among their friends that unauthorized cutting of government timber must stop.

They agreed to the proposal, voiced a common promise to commit no more trespass, left the meeting with an entire new concept of Forest Service personnel, aims and methods, and performed nobly their clean-up duties.

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NOTE: Stumpage was paid for at penalty rates by the lumber and products dealers. The Gardner claims the rounding up of 35 confessed timber thieves by one man at one time as a record, and challenges all Forests!

Taylor is to be commended for the excellent job done.

- Pike -

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PERSONALITIES ON THE GARDNER

J. Milton Attridge, Gardner F-21.

Doubts as to the advisability of the custom of "signing" for trucks came to the mind of the Project Superintendent at Camp F-21 near Falcon, Missouri, recently. An obviously new truck driver came to the Forestry Office and after being told to enter, hesitantly asked if he might have the week-end off. The clerk generously told him he might. After bravely completing the ordeal of signing the pass book, his courage seemed to rise, and growing more affable began a long explanation of his reason for going home. It seems there was a girl at home, a member of a large family and that it was very difficult to get away from the prying eyes of the numerous little brothers and sisters. Since it was so very difficult to be alone with the girl, "would the Superintendent mind if I took the truck along with me".

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A long line of new recruits were patiently waiting to go through the hospital to get their physical examinations. White-coated first aid men, and quiet efficient doctors were taking the men one at a time and putting them through the rigors of a physical examination. Dusty figures were slowly passing through the door, quietly divesting themselves of their clothing, and after passing the ordeal of typhoid injections proceeded to the enrolling officer's table. One such individual cautiously made his way to the table presenting his papers as he did so. The officer took the papers, and without looking up, fired questions such as "what's your name", "how old are you". The applicant after many consultations with a small piece of paper answered the questions readily. Finally the officer got down to the last question. "Were you born in the United States?" he asked. After hesitating a moment to look at his notes, the applicant replied, "No." "Where were you born?", the officer asked. The applicant showed distinct consternation. He shifted uneasily from one foot to the other, seemingly in deep thought. Suddenly he brightened. "Where were you born?" repeated the officer. "In West Virginia" replied the applicant as he passed blithely on.

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VISITORS TO REGION 9

Visitors from Washington and members of other Regions, paid Milwaukee a visit with their pleasant personalities in the past month. We had the pleasure of visiting with Dr. W. W. Stockberger, Ismar Baruch, John A. Overholt, Col. A. S. Peck of Region 2, and R. H. Rutledge of Region 4.

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The Chippewa reports that their survey stakes are becoming permanently established. A recent check of a survey line showed that the aspen stakes were sprouting vigorously.

RESULTS TO DATE OF THE EXPERIMENTAL PLANTINGS ON THE BANKS OF THE AU SABLE

A. G. Spears - Huron, F-2

The results, up to the present time, of the soil erosion experiment on the sand banks of the Au Sable River, may be of interest.

Plantings were made this spring of black locust, ground juniper, upland willow, dogwood and quack grass in an effort to find a plant that will grow on this shifting sand.

Some of the results to date were rather unexpected. For example, the ground juniper. There were several clumps of this growing on the area before planting and they were doing very well. To all outward appearances this species seemed the logical one to come through. But, on visiting the plantings it was found that the death rate was one hundred per cent. Not a single juniper had survived. Also, the survival in the quack grass planting was the same as the juniper.

The willow is beginning to send up new shoots from the roots, the stems that were present at the time of the planting having died. These new shoots look very healthy and are expected to survive.

There were a few dogwoods growing on the area at the time of planting, so it was decided to try some more. A small amount was found growing on a sandy side hill, and this was transplanted. The dogwoods, while not as healthy looking as they might be, seemed to be holding their own and may come through if weather conditions are suitable.

Of the several species planted, the black locust is the one showing the most promise at present. Out of the several hundred planted, only a half-dozen or so are dead. Most of these deaths were caused by mechanical injury. The roots are well seated and the plants show every sign of becoming established.

Out of the five species planted, three of them are alive, and growing and show possibilities of being the answer to what to plant on the sandy slopes of this region.

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The Branch of Operation informs us that two tractor trailers were made by the Wisconsin State Conservation Department at Tomahawk, for the Forest Service, and they are now on trial on the Ottawa and Nicolet National Forests. If these two tractor trailers prove satisfactory, others will be ordered for the rest of the Units in this Region.

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(Clipped from the October issue of the Chippewa Beacon.)
O. S. Mathews was recently transferred from Camp F-13 to Camp F-50, which is in Section 13, on Friday the 13th, near Black Duck, Minnesota, which has thirteen letters. Lucky? Great Day!

JACK PINE REPRODUCTION

K. W. Mackay - Manistee, F-22

Some theories and arguments have been brought forth and discussed at different meetings and again have been put into practice on different Forests as to the disposal of slash created from cultural operations or timber sales in Jack pine.

It has been advocated and put into practice, that as the work was completed to lop and scatter the slash, with the idea in mind of adding to the soil value and bringing about restocking.

Do the returns from such an operation justify this type of work? Inasmuch as the reproduction is an uncertain quantity, and that while you may add humus to the soil you are also creating a fire hazard that may destroy your remaining crop of trees and soil.

I have been doing extensive release work in jack pine, in an area which has supported a fine stand and which at the present supports a fine stand of oak and scattering jack that was too small for pulpwood.

Bolt cutters came into this area a few years back and cut all of the mature jack pine. This jack averaged about 50 years in age and ranged around fifty to sixty feet in height. The slash from this operation was loped and scattered and from checking the slash, had had a heavy crop of cones on it, yet practically no reproduction was forthcoming, but where the seed trees had been left a normal reproduction came in.

After checking this area and similar areas of jack and mixed stands of jack, Norway and white, I believe it will be a saving of both money and labor to clean these areas of all slash due to either cultural cutting or timber sales at the time of the operation.

Comparing costs on these types of operations I have found that this work can be done by a trained crew at the time of operation as cheap, or rather cheaper, than to lop and scatter.

In my heaviest sanitation and release cutting in jack pine, where we average 400 to 600 trees per acre to cut and burn, at this figure I believe it will be a better policy to cut and burn, then your area will be clean, ready for replanting, and the danger to your remaining crop trees in the area has been eliminated.

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Comments. Regular T. S. I. instructions state that where an appreciable amount of coniferous slash develops on a more or less compact unit, it will be piled for burning under safe conditions, or progressively burned. They state further, that insofar as practicable, timber stand improvement work will be directed throughout the fire season to other than coniferous thinning areas, so there will be a minimum of coniferous slash carried through the fire season.

With regard to bad slash remaining on the ground from previous cuttings, Manual instructions clearly provide for its removal.

However, some experiments are now being conducted in an effort to determine whether natural regeneration of jack pine can be secured by leaving a portion of the slash (chiefly the small upper branches where the cows are located) since natural regeneration from a normal number of seed trees has not been particularly successful.

-R.W.S.-

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LATEST ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES IN R-9

Jim Walley, Supervisor of the Chippewa, has been called in to the Regional Office to handle Private Timberland Cooperation cases. Before Jim left the Chippewa, the 169 members of his Forest threw a big party for him, where over 400 people coming from the farthest reaches of the Forest attended. Jim will be missed on the Chippewa, but with the opportunity of operating in a new and broadening field involving the preparation of Management plans for the big timber operators, it will be possible for him to be of considerably more value to the Region and the country as a whole.

Clarence E. Knutson, Supervisor of the Shawnee, has already replaced Walley on the Chippewa, and a blow-out thrown for him by his men indicated that he will be missed. On another page we present a copy of the program of Knutson's farewell party.

Gerald F. Horton, Assistant Supervisor on the Hoosier Unit, is being transferred to take Knutson's place on the Shawnee Forest. Horton has had considerable experience in this Region, having served on the Huron, the Chippewa, the Superior, and lately the Hoosier.

Byron L. Groesbeck will soon be called in to the Regional Office to act as Assistant Chief of the Division of Lands. This change will take place November 15.

Supervisor R. B. McKennan of the Upper Michigan, succeeds Groesbeck on the Wayne.

Harry Halvorson, formerly clerk in Operation, has been transferred temporarily to hold down the office at Bismarck, North Dakota. Carl J. Wendt, formerly on the North Dakota, has been transferred to the Indiana as Executive Assistant.

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A Fish Story From the Chippewa -- After many disappointing fishing trips this summer by fish and game specialists Adams and Trippensee, of the Regional Office, and Ferguson and Elkins of the Chippewa, we are pleased to report that Adams and Ferguson caught twelve fish of various sizes and species on Little Rice Lake, on September 28.

DAY LAKE CAMP AREA 2000 B. C.

Wayne Sword, Chippewa F-34.

What has proved to be a very interesting discovery, at least to an amateur archaeologist, and of particular value to the forester, was unearthed by a crew of fire fighters from the Day Lake Camp.

While digging for water in the center of a small bog in Section 21-59-25, the crew discovered the remains of a beaver colony which had undoubtedly been constructed centuries ago. The place where the hole was dug was in a small bog, with an area of about three acres, situated in a deep ravine. The surrounding hills were about 100 feet above the level of the bog and were at one time covered by a magnificent stand of white and Norway pine. The timber type of the area at the present time is aspen and birch with a thick covering of hazel brush.

The bog itself is of the less acid type and in no place was it springy or did it show any signs of being a sink hole. Scattered over the bog were small tamaracks about 3 inches in diameter, that averaged better than 150 years of age. These were all dead and had undoubtedly been so for many years. The spot where the hole was dug was in the approximate center of the burned area. After going down through four and one-half feet of peat, the first signs of the buried beaver colony appeared. Small pieces of wood were found, varying in size from 1 to 6 inches in diameter, and of various lengths, with the bark completely removed and the ends showing very plainly the marks of large beaver teeth. This wood appeared to be in the same condition as when it was first deposited, having a bright yellow color characteristic of wood, with the bark removed, that has been under water. When first seen, the wood appeared to be in a perfect state of preservation, but when exposed to the air, it turned black and very rapidly became a dry powdery substance. On examination, this wood was found to be Populus Tremuloides (trembling aspen). Birchbark in a perfect state of preservation was also found.

At a depth of 7 feet, the remains of the old beaver feeding ground was still in evidence. At this depth, one of the men pushed a shovel down in the center of the hole, causing water to gush forth. This water came with such force and filled the hole so rapidly, that the men had barely time to get out of the hole before it was completely filled.

Some conception of the age of this beaver work can be realized when one considers the following:

1. The length of time it must have taken for this pond to have been completely taken over by the succession of plant life.

2. The length of time for the enormous amount of peat to be deposited that covered the whole feeding ground.

3. The length of time to seed in and develop the growth of Tamarack found on the bog.

4. The length of time for this tamarack to die and decompose.

This discovery is valuable from a forester's viewpoint because it proves conclusively that this area is going through a stage similar to what it did at the time this beaver colony existed. There are in the area today, small lakes in which are found colonies of beaver feeding on the same material that this colony did at one time. These lakes are also going through the same stage of plant succession that completely covered this pond many centuries ago.

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FIRE PREVENTION

Geo. R. Carmack, Constr. Foreman, Gardner F-10

The Camp superintendents and foremen of Camp F-4 and F-10 met with Assistant Supervisor Ferrari and Ranger Petersen at Camp F-4, Saturday, October 4, for the purpose of outlining a fire prevention program.

All angles of fire presuppression and fire suppression were taken up and discussed by each person at the meeting. Each gave his own idea of the best method of fire control and suppression and his favorite fire fighting equipment. It was decided that the best method of fire control for this district is the two foot method. The Council tool and Kortick tool seemed to be the favorite tools of all present.

Organization was particularly stressed at the meeting. Action to be taken from the time the fire is spotted until it is out, was outlined thoroughly.

The Beaver Creek District made the record of having the least reportable and non-reportable fires of any District in the Forest. This record was attained through the endeavor and cooperation of the personnel, enrollees and natives.

For fire suppression week it was decided to have one foreman and an enrollee visit each of the schools in the district and give a talk on fire, discussing prevention, damage to our forests and suppression.

It has been the practice in the past, and will also continue to be, to distribute all fire literature among the natives.

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In our last issue of the Bulletin, we failed to report that Mr. Yeishiro Kaino, who is with the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture in Forests, Tokyo, Japan, was a visitor in the Regional Office on August 30. Mr. Kaino was particularly interested in utilization of forest products and in seeing wood using industries.

RECREATION IN THE MANISTEE PURCHASE UNIT

P. M. Gustafson, Manistee F-23

A vast and interesting problem confronts us, in providing for the evident expanding interests of a motorized public.

Our forests are being flooded with tourists, in ever increasing numbers, as automobiles multiply their touring range. The constructions of new, and repair of old roads, has barely kept pace with the roaming American in his quest for a change from everyday life.

At one time back in 1886, lumbering was the most important industry in Michigan, which formed the wealth that became the foundation of progress in this state.

At present, the automobile industry is productive of the greatest wealth; and what is most astounding is that the tourist trade is the second greatest source of income in the state of Michigan. And it is yet more astounding, considering the woeful lack of facilities, especially within the boundaries of the Forest.

Hundreds of thousands of people pass through the Manistee Purchase Unit coming from other states every year. Very few of these people do little more than linger on their way. There are few places where they can camp, rent a cottage or room, near some sandy lake or stream; and because of the scarcity of these facilities, the prices asked are prohibitive to the average man.

There must be attained a certain balance between supply and demand, and to keep this balance is the whole object of recreation in the Forest. The demand is greater than can be supplied. Every year thousands of tourists are turned away because of inadequate facilities, and these thousands return home dissatisfied with the result of their vacation.

The State Parks have done much in this direction in opening up lakes and streams to the recreational enjoyment of the public. One of the curious phenomena is that when the immediate need was satisfied, a new demand was evident that made the construction of new developments imperative. The increase in the percentage of usage passes all reason, making it difficult to plan the ultimate need.

Due to the small size of most of the State Parks, expansion of camp and picnic areas is quickly attaining its fullest development. It is from here that the Forest Service must continue; providing camp and picnic areas in more primitive or natural settings. With the great acreage of the Forest in one of the most desirable recreational areas in the state, the amount of development necessary to provide for the present and future demand, is beyond the prophetic wisdom of any man. The past and present use of private recreational developments has to serve as an index of our plans for the future. With the slow acquisition

of recreation land, a more thorough study of the growing demand for recreation within the Forest boundaries can be made.

Recreation for the general public has recently become and will continue to be one of the urgent problems confronting the federal, the state, and the local governments. Most local governments are financially unable to even provide for the recreational demands of their own residents, and generally more progressive communities restrict their activities to playground and bathing developments.

It remains for the United States Forest Service to provide a great portion of the populace with proper recreational facilities, for a greater and fuller life.

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A NEW ANGLE TO FIRE SUPPRESSION - COAL FIRE!

Ranger Schaar - Wayne

In the year 1884, incidental to labor disputes in the region, fires were kindled in live coal mines in the vicinity of new Straitsville, Ohio. Since that date the fires have burned unchecked until they have merged to form a general fire area about three miles by two and a half miles in extent, and affecting about five thousand acres of coal lands. It has been estimated that in the past 51 years about 25,000,000 tons of coal have been destroyed by the subterranean fire, most of which has been valuable coal from No. 6 Vein.

It has been stated that if the conflagration remains unchecked, it will eventually reach the paying Sunday Creek and Hocking Valley coal fields.

Outward manifestations of this fire are: Settling roads and buildings, sporadic outbursts of surface fires, killing timber and young growth, and yawning, funnel-shaped holes in the ground from which emerge smoke, flames, and blasts of sulphur laden fumes.

As this area of underground fire lies within the Hocking Valley Unit of the Wayne Purchase Units, the Forest Service is particularly concerned about this fire, not only because of the damage threatened towns, roads, and oil wells, but also because of the ever present hazard to forest growth. High soil temperatures, fumes, and past fires have devastated large areas of growth, leaving dead trees and brush which add to the danger of surface fires.

Plans have been made by the Forest Service to trench all surface emergencies of the inferno where forest growth is threatened. This fire hazard reduction work will be done as a work project by CCC Camp Morgan at Malta, Ohio.

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